



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

affirms. While thus reduced to the rôle of Cassandra, he still held it to be his duty to remain at his post, believing that "the supreme need of the world" was an immediate peace (however bad, apparently), and that his own withdrawal from the American Commission would so much embarrass the President and encourage his enemies as seriously to retard the conclusion of the treaty or, at least, its ratification at Washington.

The copious extracts which Mr. Lansing has printed from his memoranda to the President and from his diary during the Peace Conference do credit to his prophetic instincts: in many cases, notably with regard to Article X of the Covenant, he foresaw very accurately the vehement opposition that Mr. Wilson's policies would arouse in this country, and the arguments that would be invoked against them. This volume shows that the President was repeatedly warned of the perils of the course upon which he was entering, though it also shows that even Mr. Lansing did not foresee the actual rejection of the Peace Treaties by the Senate.

The arguments against Mr. Wilson's policies with which this book is filled, will inevitably arouse very different reactions in different readers. In the opinion of the reviewer, there is much that will not add to Mr. Lansing's reputation. For instance, while an advocate of making peace as quickly as ever possible, he holds that "the President . . . should have insisted on everything being brought before the Plenary Conference," thus raising the interesting mathematical problem: if it took six months to harmonize the views of five powers, how many years would it have taken to harmonize the views of the thirty-two nations represented in the plenary gatherings? He deplores the fact that the negotiations at Paris were not conducted with complete publicity, quite ignoring the almost insuperable difficulties, not to say dangers to the peace of the world, involved in such a procedure. His arguments against the constitutionality of the Covenant seem to the reviewer rather surprising in a lawyer of Mr. Lansing's standing and experience. And as against his view that the President ought to have contented himself with directing the peace negotiations from Washington, leaving the Secretary of State to head our delegation at Paris, this book itself supplies the most conclusive evidence. It was difficult enough as it was for the President to make his principles prevail to any large extent in the peace settlement; but what chances would he have had of carrying any points at all if he had been obliged to entrust the burden of the contest to a man who disagreed with him on almost every fundamental issue?

Whatever the merits of Mr. Lansing's *apologia*, there remains the question of the propriety of publishing it at this time. It is probable that in such a controversy an adequate rejoinder could not be written without detriment to the public interest. Mr. Lansing has invited judgment on the question whether his conduct has been "in accord with the best traditions of the public service of the United States." It was scarcely necessary to write a book to establish the affirmative, as far as his loyal performance of duty while in office is concerned, for no one has ever cast doubts upon it. But it may be seriously doubted whether the publication of such a book at the present time was in accord with the best traditions of our public service — or with the American instinct for fair play.

R. H. LORD.

MODERN DEMOCRACIES. By James Bryce. New York: The Macmillan Company. 1921. 2 vols. pp. 508, 609.

As a writer on history and politics James Bryce has been known throughout the English-speaking world for fifty years. It is almost exactly a half-

century ago that his remarkable study of the Holy Roman Empire gave him a place in the front rank among historical scholars. Since that time he has been a member of parliament and cabinets, an ambassador from Great Britain to the United States, a lecturer at various universities, and a writer of books on many themes. Now, at an age when most men have ceased to remain immersed in literary work, he gives us this comprehensive survey of twentieth-century democracy in its principles and its actual results. It is an amazing achievement, even for a man of Lord Bryce's alert mentality.

This treatise on MODERN DEMOCRACIES is divided into three unequal parts. The first, extending over one hundred and sixty pages, sets forth the principles which underlie all types of democracy, and makes clear the true relation which exists between such things as democracy and education, democracy and religion, democracy and the press. It includes a striking chapter on "Traditions" and their influence upon the course of actual government, a chapter which shows Bryce at his very best. Then follows a comprehensive description of the way in which democratic government actually functions in France, Switzerland, the United States, and the British self-governing colonies. This exposition of democracy in its present-day workings forms the backbone of the whole work and occupies more than seven hundred pages. In view of the broad field which the author endeavors to survey, however, the description becomes rather sketchy in spots. This is particularly true of the chapters on the United States where the task of compressing so many things into relatively small compass gives the whole narrative the air of a text-book. Finally, there is a substantial and exceedingly interesting discussion of what democracy has really achieved and what its future is likely to be.

It is no disparagement of the other portions of Lord Bryce's book to say that these last chapters are by all odds the best. They are quite up to the standard set by the author in his AMERICAN COMMONWEALTH thirty-odd years ago; and when one says this he bestows no modest praise. There is the same deftness in winnowing the essentials from the details, the same trenchant exposure of shibboleths and shams, the same fertility in suggestion, and the same facility in the use of the English language. It is hard to imagine anything more timely, in these unsettled days, than Lord Bryce's vigorous argument that, with all its faults and imperfections, Democracy remains the one form of government which gives the better tendencies of human nature their fullest scope. At fourscore-and-three Lord Bryce has not abated, to the extent of a single iota, his faith in popular government. A peer of the realm, he remains an unconquered democrat. His book, by the way, is very appropriately dedicated to "his friend and fellow-worker," President Lowell.

WILLIAM BENNETT MUNRO.

OUTLINES OF LECTURES ON JURISPRUDENCE. By Roscoe Pound. Third edition. Cambridge: Published by the author. 1920. pp. iv, 136.

This is not yet the completed treatise on jurisprudence for which Dean Pound's lengthening list of fore-studies during the last two decades has led the whole world of legal scholarship eagerly to hope. But these OUTLINES, which Mr. Pound has prepared for the use of his classes in jurisprudence, are in this new edition, the third, so greatly enlarged as to constitute them practically a new book, and one which, even in its present form, will be of value to a far wider field than the classroom.

The OUTLINES begin with a fully documented treatment of the nature of jurisprudence and its historical development as a field of human thought. The end, the nature, the scope and subject-matter of law are successively considered; and then its sources, forms, and methods of growth. A particularly sug-